

## AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO  
THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND  
"PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachu-  
setts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that  
has borne and does now bear *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every  
the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper.  
This is the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in  
the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.

LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is  
the kind you have always bought *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the  
and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrap-  
per. No one has authority from me to use my name except  
The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.  
March 24, 1898: *Samuel Pitcher M.D.*

### Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute  
which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies  
on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"  
BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## CROSS.

Having bought out my recent partner, Mr. Tol-  
leson, I will devote my entire personal time and at-  
tention to my Patrons and the Trade. I have

## Renovated & Rearranged

my entire Store, and added a New and Complete Line  
making one of the Best and Completest Stocks of

## Groceries

ever offered in Ironton. I am Closing Out my Stock  
of Queensware and Tinware

AT LESS THAN COST,  
and will devote all my Room, Time and Attention to  
Groceries, keeping Everything in Season that the  
market will afford. I will now handle

## Cold Storage Meats Exclusively

My friends have been kind to me in the past, and  
I assure you I appreciate it and shall ever be pleased  
to serve you with the

BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS  
At Prices Lower Than the Lowest!

## Foreign & Domestic Fruits

Best Qualities, Fresh, Always on Hand.

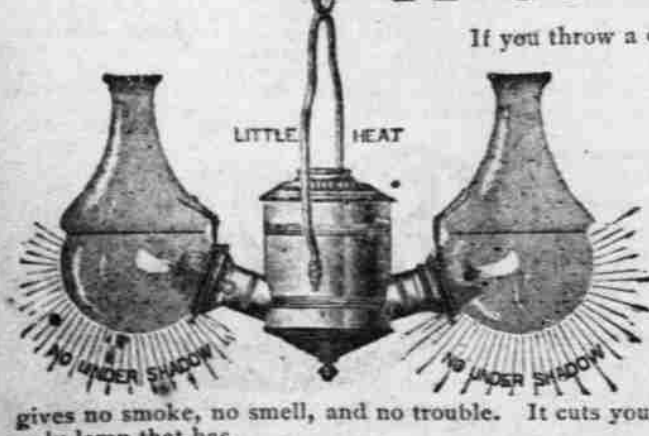
Come and see me and convince yourselves. We  
shall ever Lead in Prices—we never follow.  
Try us once and you will come again.

## GROSS

The Butcher and Grocer.

### A Comparison.

If you throw a dollar bill into the fire it seems like  
an awful extravagance, yet you may  
be burning up many dollars every  
month on your light and thinking  
nothing of it. Perhaps it never  
struck you that this waste could be  
avoided. Well, read this—



THE ANGLE LAMP  
burns only eighteen cents' worth  
of oil a month. It gives a light  
more brilliant than electricity. It  
is as simple to operate as gas. It  
gives no smoke, no smell, and no trouble. It cuts your  
light bills into halves. It is the  
only lamp that has

"NO-UNDER-SHADOW."

It is the only perfect lamp ever invented. See it and you will appreciate it. All styles,  
one burner up. Unequaled for Stores, Homes, Churches, Hotels, etc.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.

A. NEMNICH, Agent.

### The Far West.

In my last writing I promised to give  
your readers some idea of the Nez  
Perce Indian. This I fully intended  
to do on the 12th of July past, that day  
being the anniversary of the last of the  
two days fight with the Nez Perce In-  
dians, under Chief Joseph, and the  
United States forces and volunteers,  
under command of Gen. O. O. Howard,  
at Clearwater, Idaho, four miles from  
Harpster. The ground where the bat-  
tle was fought is known as the Old  
Battle Ground. This battle was fought  
July 11th and 12th, 1877. The out-  
break commenced early in June by the  
Indians murdering the defenceless set-  
tlers on Salmon river and Camas  
Prairie. The 1st cavalry, under Col.  
Perry, attacked the Indians in White  
Bird canyon and narrowly escaped an-  
nihilation. Howard then took com-  
mand in person. Indians crossed from  
Salmon river to Clearwater, in the  
meantime killing Lieut. Rains and 13  
men of Perry's command at Cotton-  
wood, and had a fight with the volun-  
teers. William Foster's grave, three  
miles west of Cottonwood, marks the  
place of battle. This grave is marked  
by a nice tombstone; it is on the Lew-  
ister and Camas Prairie stage road. It  
is said there was nineteen well aimed  
shots fired at one brave, behind a  
small pipe. He fought 'til death stop-  
ped his shooting. The volunteers hung  
this Indian's buckskin suit in this small  
pine where he was killed. 16 day  
there are strings of buckskin to be seen  
hanging from the top of what is now a  
pine tree sixty or seventy feet tall;  
though it was placed there twenty-one  
years ago.

On the morning of the 11th Howard  
struck them and continued the fight all  
that day and night. The second day,  
in the afternoon, circumstances led to  
a charge of the troops and volunteers.  
Cook's men deserted the pack train and  
joined the charge. The Indians were  
completely routed. This was kept up  
'till the Indians surrendered in the  
November following, in the Bear Paw  
mountains near the Canadian line.  
There are many stories told of this war  
but too numerous to mention at this  
time.

The Nez Perce Indians are consid-  
ered a very peaceable tribe, as they are  
to-day. They are financially better  
fixed than the average American.  
They have sold their Reserve to the U.  
S., and have received three payments.  
The last one, which was in May,  
amounted to \$164,000. They ride in  
the finest of hacks and buggies, drive  
the best horses to be found. Their  
craving for liquor is noticeable; as they  
all strive to get all of the whiskey they  
can. James Reuben, their Chief Ad-  
visor, or the one to whom all go for  
advice, and who settles all difficulties  
between them, died a few weeks ago  
at Laquai Agency. It is said of him  
that he could, with five minutes' notice,  
make a very interesting stump speech  
either to Indians or to whites. Another  
habit you will notice—their love for  
gambling and horse racing. Many of  
them can speak the English language  
well; still they have those old ways.  
Many of them have nice houses, but  
they all have the teepees in their yards.  
Their manner of trading you will also  
notice. Should they want to buy a bill  
of goods in a general store, they pay  
for each article as they buy it. They  
count in Nez Perce as follows: nox, 1;  
lebit, 2; metat, 3; pelip, 4; pocket, 5;  
welox, 6; wenept, 7; wematil, 8;  
queets, 9; pootump, 10; nox ketchwa,  
\$1. Saxtiros, "How do you do." It  
does not matter, if they are well edu-  
cated, they all talk Nez Perce when  
trading. In the manner of labor these  
Indians are no different than other  
tribes only that the bucks do more  
work helping the squaws lay in sup-  
plies. An incident happened not long  
since that will give you an idea about  
division of property. A squaw died  
near Laqua that had some property to  
be divided between some of her people.  
The day she was buried all the tribe  
congregated and spent three days in  
festivities. They brought all their  
best saddle horses and hundreds of them  
could be seen coming from all direc-  
tions.

After a moments' reflection and tak-  
ing into consideration the hardships  
that the pioneer of Idaho has under-  
gone, it brings to our mind a story of  
a young man in the great north-west  
in search of gold.

A young man heard of a country cold,  
Far away under heaven's blue,  
Where the soil was rich in darning specks  
And dust of a yellowish hue!

Where the beds of the rivers were teeming  
with bits of  
A sparkling metal called gold.  
Thought he to himself, "My fortune is made,  
If I this land can behold."

He read of the heroes who had gone on be-  
fore,  
And battled this old, northern clime.

How they'd come back with bags of this  
yellow dust.

Oh, how they'd been paid for their time!  
A vision had passed o'er the mind of this lad.  
He will go like others.

He'll face the cold winters of a north-west-  
ern domain,  
And keep the gaunt wolf from the door.

A gray-haired mother is weeping to-night,  
For a son who would not take advice,  
For he and his earthly belongings had gone  
To the land of the snow and the ice.

'Tis dark; no sound can be heard but a  
moan;  
'Tis the wind; but hark! it grows louder  
now.

Great God; 'tis a man, 'tis our hero's voice!  
The dampness of death has covered his  
brow!

Alone, on the ice, he's starving and cold,  
With no fire to warm him, no bread.  
A motionless eye, a twitch of the lips—  
All is over! his spirit has fled!

The visions once bright have all passed away,  
From Reality's cup he has drunk.  
His hopes and desires, like unto the sun,  
Have shown but a day, and then sunk!

Let us hope that its gone to a peaceful abode  
Where the great race for wealth is un-  
known;

Where tranquility, peace and rest reign su-  
preme—  
The heaven for all of Christ's own!

P. L. O'BANNON.

### The Money Power.

Throughout all the ages, it will be  
noted by the student of history, the  
progress of the world has been contem-  
porary with a large yield of the pre-  
cious metals from the mines of the earth,  
and that progress was suspended and  
civilization either lagged or positively  
retrograded at all periods when the  
production of gold and silver materially  
declined.

The influence of an adequate money  
supply seems to have been understood  
by the ancient Spartan rulers, who  
made their domestic money of iron  
during several centuries, reserving  
gold and silver for foreign trade alone.  
In more modern times the object les-  
sons demonstrating the effect of money  
supply have been so marked as to im-  
press themselves upon the minds of  
leading thinkers, who have bequeathed  
to the world a rich legacy in the form  
of able treatises upon the subject.  
Following the discovery of America  
the impetus that the world received  
through the gold and silver brought to  
Europe by the Spaniards from Mexico  
and Peru is now generally regarded as  
the principal cause and to mark the  
beginning of the renaissance in Europe  
and to usher in that period known as  
the grand march of civilization.

It has also been noted that when on  
account of wars nations have been com-  
pelled to suspend specie payment and  
create paper money, endowing the  
same by law with the debt-paying  
power accepting it for taxes and forc-  
ing the same on government creditors,  
that the increased supply of such  
money has always stimulated produc-  
tion and business and brought on an  
era of general prosperity. It has also  
been noted that periods succeeding  
wars in which the paper money that  
came into use during such wars was  
being retired and the volume of money  
in circulation reduced, that an era of  
falling prices ensued, causing great  
distress, limiting production and mak-  
ing it difficult or impossible for those  
in debt to discharge their obligations  
and save their equities.

Such object lessons as these have  
caused thoughtful people to investigate  
and discover the influence exerted by  
an increasing or decreasing volume of  
money upon production and exchange.  
Investigation soon revealed the law  
controlling prices, showing that they  
advance or recede as the volume of  
money is increased or diminished. In  
view of the fact that production is  
stimulated and the wealth of the world  
largely increased, and the sum of  
human happiness multiplied as the re-  
sult of an increasing money supply,  
and that an opposite result is produced  
when the money supply is being di-  
minished, the question naturally arises  
why should not all intelligent men and  
good citizens put forth a common effort  
to secure a regular, uniform and ade-  
quate money supply, to the end that  
progress and prosperity may go on  
uninterrupted?

The further question suggests itself  
with great force, why in this mar-  
velous age of expansion and development  
there should be found a powerful body  
of citizens representing the various  
nations in combination for the purpose  
of outlawing one of the metals that  
has been the source of money supply  
throughout the ages?

The answer to this question is that  
if the nations and states of the world,  
and the individuals and corporations  
transacting the world's business, had  
not contracted large and enormous  
debts to be paid in money, it would not  
be to the interest of any class to seek  
to restrict the money supply and  
through falling prices give money a

larger purchasing power. And it may  
be said that the only class in this  
nation or any other that profits by a  
diminuating money volume are those  
whose investments are in money  
futures in the shape of bonds and  
mortgages, who are unjustly enriched  
at the expense of tax-payers and debt-  
ors whose property is being gradually  
confiscated through the fall of prices.  
This reveals to us the money power,  
the world's great bondholders and  
creditors, and enables us to understand  
the motives by which they are impelled.

Those who advocate the gold stand-  
ard and seek to produce confusion in  
the minds of the average citizens re-  
garding what is meant when the term  
money power is used. They accuse  
those who oppose them of seeking to  
array the poor against the rich. Noth-  
ing can be further from the fact.  
Among the ranks of the bimetalists  
are many who possess enormous for-  
tunes, while the large body of intelli-  
gent bimetalists are men engaged in  
business, together with professional  
men, artisans, and laborers, who either  
own homes or are struggling to acquire  
homes. On the other hand, the active  
advocates of the gold standard are the  
bondholding and creditor classes, to-  
gether with the banks under their con-  
trol, outside of which their principal  
followers are their employees and the  
weak and dependent whom they can  
control, together with the venal politi-  
cians, whom they reward handsomely  
for their services in furthering the  
selfish ends of the creditor combina-  
tion. The money power is a world-  
wide combination working in con-  
cert upon the various nations of the earth.  
It has sought to prevent the money ques-  
tion becoming an issue in politics. To  
avoid this they sought to control the  
conventions of both of the great politi-  
cal parties and dictate to them the  
candidates they should put in nomina-  
tion. This they were successful in  
doing until their agent, Grover Cleve-  
land, in the Presidential chair, under-  
took to handle the members of his  
own party and the country in such a  
coarse and brutal manner that it caused  
a revolution which resulted in the  
Democratic party in convention in  
1896 freeing itself from the domination  
of this creditor octopus. The gold  
combination well knew that if the lines  
could be drawn in politics in such a  
way that the people could vote for or  
against them by making an intelligent  
choice in a national election, that their  
doom was sealed. They played their  
game with great skill and are prudence  
for many years. Emerson has said  
that "the devil is always an ass." The  
money power in using Cleveland to do  
their work and encouraging him to  
adopt such vigorous and unrefined  
methods proves the truth of Emerson's  
saying.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

### What Is Insubordination?

General Miles has returned from his  
Porto Rican campaign. He is general  
in chief of the army. He ranks next  
to the president, who is, by virtue of  
his office, commander in chief of the  
army and navy. While in Porto Rico  
General Miles submitted to an inter-  
view for publication in an American  
newspaper in which he scored the war  
office unmercifully, and indirectly re-  
flected severely upon the president.  
During his stay in Porto Rico he re-  
fused to either deny or confirm the in-  
terview, and by not denying it the  
public assumed that he said all that  
he was credited with having said. The  
war department insisted that he would  
not have made such charges against  
it, for he would know it was rank in-  
subordination—a capital offense in  
time of war. But he has returned to  
the United States and does not hesitate  
to father every essential word of the  
interview, and he does so in his official  
capacity. That he is guilty of insub-  
ordination, there is not the shadow of  
a doubt. That is, the army regula-  
tions say so. What next? Is it the  
duty of the commander in chief, the  
president, to send him before a court-  
martial? It certainly is, according to  
the strict letter of the law, but the  
president is not likely to consider it to  
be his duty to order the general before  
a court-martial, for many reasons.

Such insubordination in Europe  
would mean quick dispatch of the of-  
fending officer, and so it would in this  
country if an officer below the rank of  
the commanding general of the army.  
But the fact is, the commander in  
chief of the American army and navy  
is little else than a political figurehead  
with tenure of office running only four  
years. The army commander is com-  
mander until old age sends him to the  
retired list. He is, in fact, the respon-  
sible head of the army as to its morale,  
discipline and efficiency. He is respon-  
sible to the people rather than to the  
party that happens to be in power at

Washington. In any event he must  
not allow even the president to de-  
moralize the army by injecting politics  
into it.

The question is, then, if the com-  
manding general saw that the morale,  
discipline and the efficiency of the army  
were being destroyed by political  
trickery, favoritism, insufficiency of  
supplies, lack of transportation and  
general incompetency in the adminis-  
tration, was it really insubordination  
when he denounced those in authority  
and demanded that they abandon  
methods that were sure to weaken his  
authority when facing the enemy in  
the field? Has he the right by virtue  
of his office and the great responsibil-  
ity resting upon him to expose hurtful  
influences of political cabinet officers  
and thus preserve the efficiency of the  
army? Or is it his duty to conceal  
them and obey orders when he knows  
by doing so he will weaken the army  
and make it an easy prey for the ene-  
my? These are vital questions, and  
there could never be a better time to  
settle them. The public knows all  
about the open conduct of the war of-  
fice, and it is universally condemned.  
Now the public wants to know what  
Miles knows about the secret political  
favoritism and demoralizing influences  
of the war department during the past  
four months. If a court-martial is  
needed to bring out the facts let there  
be a court-martial. Public opinion  
will take care of General Miles if he is  
in the right.—K. C. Times.

### The Rally For Democracy.

The war craze, and all the frenzied  
demoralization it brought with it, are  
waning.

The attempt to use it to stampede  
the Democratic party is a failure.

The old guard of stalwart, progres-  
sive, liberty-loving Americans who  
are not afraid to be called "moss  
backs" and "bourbons" by knaves and  
imbeciles, are standing four square for  
the historic principles of American  
liberty.

All true Democrats will rally to  
them.

The war craze will lose its force,  
and as one Plutocratic scandal after  
another develops, the imperialist ras-  
cals will be glad to change the subject.

The stars in their courses are fight-  
ing for American Democracy. It will  
never surrender, and it cannot lose.—  
Mississippi Valley Democrat.

### Substance and Shadow.

Hawaii may be an invaluable Ameri-  
can possession, but it is not a good  
place for Americans to go if they want  
to better their condition.

"That this has been an abnormally  
prosperous country for a few sugar  
planters is true," says a correspondent.  
"People with little means will find ab-  
solutely nothing for them here except  
grief."

This is the whole story in a small  
compass. All the opportunities in the  
islands have been grabbed by the  
sugar planters and the sons of the mis-  
sionaries, and they will lay toll on  
every one else who seeks his fortune  
there.

Is this what the people are to expect  
in our other colonies? Are they, too,  
to be occupied by corporations and  
syndicates to the exclusion of men of  
small means? Are the syndicates to  
engross the substance and leave the  
people who fight the battles and pay  
the bills with nothing but the glory?  
Glory is a lovely thing but, like phil-  
osophy, it bakes no bread.—St. Louis  
Post-Dispatch.

### W. C. T. U. Notes.

#### THE CANTEN SYSTEM.

One of the questions  
which is agitating not  
only those of the army  
circles but which is  
causing many a mother's  
heart to ache is that of the army can-  
teen. The army canteen has wrought  
more havoc among the soldier lads  
than have Spanish bullets. A bullet  
may end his life, may disable him for  
life, but the "beverage of hell" which  
is dispensed by the canteens ruins both  
soul and body.

Clara Bewick Colby, editor of the  
Woman's Tribune writing of camp life  
at Chickamauga Park speaks of the  
motives brought to bear on the soldier  
to make him good but says: "On the  
other hand the regimental canteen out-  
weighs all the other influences, and  
not only engulfs the soldier's money  
but leads to the disorders that cause  
him to be fined, and also make him  
tenfold more liable to sickness and to  
fatal results than those who do not  
drink. No one makes any excuse for  
the canteen, save that here 'only beer  
is sold and that that is not so bad as  
the vile whiskey that would otherwise  
be smuggled in." Of the canteen the  
Union Signal says: "Language is inad-  
equately to express our indignation to-  
ward the whole canteen business. To  
read of the awful condition of these  
boys when they arrived at Montauk  
Point and of the lack of everything for

their health and comfort—no place for  
many of them, no tents, no beds, no  
change of clothes—nothing, absolutely  
nothing but the bare ground or the  
crowded vessel and hard tack, and  
they sick, emaciated, starving—too  
weak to walk, or staggering along, al-  
most bereft of reason—conditions  
which made even experienced surgeons  
wring their hands in despair—and then  
furnish them with a poison to complete  
their ruin that a Cuban campaign has  
not quite accomplished. Shame that  
our sons starved because some one was  
inefficient! Shame that our boys died  
for lack of surgeons and nurses! but  
ten thousand times more shame that  
they went away bright, young soldiers  
and came back broken, debauched  
drunkards!"

At Camp Black, Mabel L. Conklin  
writes: "To all these camps excu-  
sion trains are running frequently,  
each carrying vice as well as virtue,  
and this together with the ubiquitous  
canteen is making camp life more  
deadly for our boys than the shot and  
shell of the battle field."

Petitions like the following are being  
signed and sent to the President daily  
by White Ribboners, Christian En-  
deavorers, Epworth Leaguers, Good  
Templars, etc.:

"To the President of the U. S.: We  
do hereby respectfully petition that  
you will, to the extent of your author-  
ity as Commander-in-Chief of the  
army, forbid the sale of intoxicating  
liquors at all post and camp exchan-  
ges, or elsewhere within the lines of the  
armies of the United States."

To the end that the United States  
soldier may be better morally, mental-  
ly, physically and financially than he  
is now.

MARY E. HILBURN,  
Press Supt. A. V. Union.

### Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting in-  
cident to these diseases, is instantly  
allayed by applying Chamberlaine's  
Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad  
cases have been permanently cured by  
it. It is equally efficient for itching  
piles and a favorite remedy for sore  
nipples, chapped hands, chilblains,  
frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25  
cts. per box. For sale by Geo. C. Ja-  
cobs, Druggist.

### I AM CUTTING PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

I will sell Staple Goods for Cash  
paid on the delivery of goods at a dis-  
count of 20 per cent., and other goods  
at a discount of from 20 per cent. to  
50 per cent. from Regular Prices. All  
who have money to buy their supplies  
with will do well to call on me and  
examine my Goods and learn my Prices  
before buying.

My Stock of Goods consist of Staple  
Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing for  
Men, Youths and Boys; Hats and Caps;  
Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and  
Children; Furnishing Goods, consisting  
of Underclothes, Work Shirts, and  
Dress Shirts, in great variety; Collars,  
Cuffs, Neckties, Scarfs, Suspenders,  
Hosiery, Half-Hose, Gloves, Mitts and  
Handkerchiefs, in great variety. Fine  
Hair Oil, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps,  
Staple Drugs and Patent Medicines.  
Second-Hand Books, School Books,  
Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Tab-  
lets, Box Paper, Ink, Pen Stocks, Pen  
Points, and all kinds of School Sup-  
plies. Watches, Clocks, Spectacles in  
great variety. Razors, Razor Strops,  
Hones, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books,  
Purses, Ladies' Bags, Satchels, Photo-  
graph and Autograph Albums, and an  
immense stock of Laces, Ribbons and  
Fancy Notions, too numerous to men-  
tion.

HENRY BARNEHOUSE.

### CASTORIA.

Bears the  
Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*

Prosperity? The strike of the wood-  
workers at Oshkosh, Wis., of which  
we heard little on account of war, is  
succeeded now by the strike of the  
coal miners in Illinois. Protected  
lumber manufacturers in Wisconsin be-  
come rich at the expense of the con-  
suming public but the wages of their  
employees are as low under protection  
as they could possibly be under even  
free trade. The coal trust increases  
prices as winter comes on but the  
wages of employees are as low as ever.  
Protection does not protect.—Scott  
County Newsboy.

### A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease  
by Tutt's Liver Pills, an abso-  
lute cure for sick headache, dys-  
pepsia, sour stomach, malaria,  
constipation, jaundice, bilious-  
ness and all kindred troubles.  
"The Fly-Wheel of Life"  
Dr. Tutt's Your Liver Pills are  
the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever  
be grateful for the accident that  
brought them to my notice. I feel  
as if I had a new lease of life.  
J. Fairleigh, Platte Canon, Col.  
Tutt's Liver Pills